

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG

Notices of Firms...

NOTICE.

M^y INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY in the
Firm of HAHN, PIRON & Co. has
ceased from this day.

E. PIRON.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

I HAVE this day taken over the Business of
HAHN, PIRON & Co., and will carry on
the same in future under the Style of
A. HAHN,
Dealer in Pianos and Musical Instru-
ments.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
GERMAN BEER.

BRÄUEREI "ZUR EICHE" K
\$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.
9.00 " " 8 " Pints.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. 1463

FOR SALE AT MACAO.
ON MODERATE TERMS.

AN extensive property on the business side of the town, consisting of TEN STRONGLY BUILT GODOWNS, with Rooms above suitable for Offices or Dwelling Houses; Six small Dwelling Houses, attached to a

There are two separate entrances to the property, one opening on the Harbour close to the Steamboat Co.'s Wharf.
For full particulars, apply to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [366]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.

Apply to A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao.
Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [367]

FOR SALE.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARETS.
—CHAMPAGNE—HOCKS—BURGUNDY—

BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.
MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES.
SCALES, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH. ———
PIANOS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
SODA WATER MACHINERY, Gas Engines.

VELOCIPED HORSES.
EMPIRE LUBRICATORS.
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BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.
Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
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for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
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for Voigtlander and Sohn's
**CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.**
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 1607

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
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**JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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SHIP-CHANDLERS,--SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,
• AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

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(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

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RAHTIEN'S

GENUINE
COMPOSITION

FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
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ROTTING, DECAY, &c. of WOOD,
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**FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,
ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S
STORES AND REQUISITES**

ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF

C O A L S
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
 Hongkong: 1st January, 1885. (8)

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRANKER-SMITH,
at the "Penny Press," 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

100

Justice here, and published in our columns yesterday. It is a long and very dry judgment, carefully avoiding everything but the legal points involved, and to show how the maxim that we have quoted applies, it is necessary to give a short sketch of the relevant facts. Mr. B. D. Benjamin, who had a little while before been a financial power in Shanghai, had become involved before 1885. He had speculated largely in opium, but his speculations had not resulted as he had reason to expect they would, and circumstances seemed to him to point to foul play on the part of the proprietors of the hulk on which his opium was stored. The Capt. of this hulk gave Mr. Benjamin (for a large consideration) information which confirmed his suspicions, and Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Wainwright, his legal adviser, the defendant in the present case, connected together, and it was decided that Mr. Wainwright should go down to Hongkong with the Captain of the hulk, and get what reparation he could from the head partner in the firm that owned the hulk and had perpetrated the frauds by which Mr. Benjamin had suffered. Before Mr. Wainwright left Mr. Benjamin, who was specially profuse in his promises of remuneration, verbally agreed to pay him for his services a fee of £25,000 out of whatever money was recovered—there being little question that the firm would pay Benjamin's claim on them, to keep the scandal from the public. Mr. Wainwright succeeded in recovering in one form and another—we need not go into the unsavoury details—a sum equivalent to £165,000, of which £45,000 was paid to him in bank notes after he returned to Shanghai. On the day he received the notes he reduced Mr. Benjamin's previous agreement as to his remuneration to writing; and the validity of the agreement of 19th October, 1885, which Mr. Benjamin signed, was shown in a case in which Mr. Wainwright owned Mr. Benjamin £25,000 less his charges. Strangely enough, while Mr. Mowat quotes this letter in his judgment, and a very important letter to the defendant it is, as it stands, he omits any reference whatever to the evidence of Dr. Little, Mr. Benjamin's medical adviser, that the latter was quite incapable of transacting any business intelligently for some three weeks, at least, before his death, and therefore a week before this letter was signed. The letter itself shows that Mr. Benjamin did not provide the particulars in which a man of a man of abnormal memory and accuracy in figures, and he would never have passed the mistakes in this letter; it is evident that the writer of the letter knew that Mr. Wainwright had been paid £25,000; but he did not know—though Mr. Benjamin did—that what had become of the remainder of the cash payment of £165,000, and had to construct an account out of the air. Mr. Wainwright admitted, however, the receipt of £25,000, and justified himself by the agreement of 19th October, 1885. Mr. Wainwright, on being asked to produce the agreement on the ground that it was not signed by both parties, but by Mr. Benjamin. There is a maxim which says that "law is the perfection of common sense," as no doubt it should be. It is common sense that, as Lord Chief Justice remarked, an agreement should be signed by the person who is to be bound by it, as this was; but Mr. Mowat prefers the judgment of Mr. Justice Fry, who said in a similar case, "There must be a document which shall show all the terms of the bargain between the parties, and show by writing the assent of both parties to these terms." This is exactly what the agreement signed by Mr. Mowat does. It expresses the terms of the bargain, in the very handwriting of one of the parties, Mr. Wainwright, and is signed by the other, and it remains in Mr. Wainwright's custody. Is it to be supposed for a moment that if Mr. Wainwright had subsequently brought in a bill for £25,000, Mr. Benjamin could not have pleaded the agreement successfully? Mowat's decision on this point seems to us to sacrifice common sense to technicality; for, it must be further remembered that, when the agreement was signed, the work was done, and the money received, and there was nothing more to bind Mr. Wainwright to do. As to the chamberlain's argument, we take the Lord Chancellor's definition that chamberlain is "to divide the produce of a suit," and we should like to know if there ever was a suit in which the lawyers did not divide the produce? The objection to chamberlain is that it tends to the increase of litigation and partakes of the nature of wagers as to the issues of suits; but these objections do not apply at all to the present case. We do not go through all the technical points on which the case is decided against Mr. Wainwright, because our argument is that everyone who knows the facts, feels that a grave practical injustice has been done. For over two years Mr. Benjamin, though he was at times almost starving, and had actually to beg money from his friends, never made the slightest attempt to impugn the agreement he had signed, and never hinted that Mr. Wainwright owed him money. When he was his deathbed, his wife and her relations, whom he had lately repudiated a few days before he died, got him to sign a letter full of what he would have been the first in his sane moments to know to be inaccuracies; and on the strength of this letter this action is brought against Mr. Wainwright, and on strictly technical grounds he loses his case; and we are sorry to see that in Mr. Mowat's judgment on a man who has been a faithful officer of the Court for sixteen years, there is not one word of regret that he, judge, should be obliged to find against him on technical grounds. The whole thing was, it must be allowed, a "dirty business," but having taken it up, Mr. Wainwright did his best, at considerable loss to himself, for his client, and his client recognised over and over again the value of his services; and we can only return to the maxim which we began this article with, on appeal to a higher Court, and we cannot doubt that Mr. Wainwright will appeal, this judgment is confirmed.—N. C. Daily News.

THE CROPS IN THE YELLOW RIVER DISTRICTS.

Under the above heading, the Rev. J. Crossett writes from Hankow to our Shanghai morning contemporary on the 18th inst. The writer is now carrying out a long cherished plan of visiting the country devastated by the Yellow River so as to report on its condition in the hope that the philanthropic and wise may devise and carry out some special means of relief. While in Shanghai last autumn, the report of a break in the Yellow River struck your correspondent very deeply, and he was almost persuaded then to start overland for the scene of the devastation from some port on the Yangtze River. He, however, decided to go to Chiao and thence overland to western Shantung. While

in the country about Chi-nan-fu, he saw the effects of the havoc made by the overflow of the Yellow River water into the towns and villages along the Great Road from Chi-nan-fu to Peking. There came just at that time a remarkable fall of the water, but its cause was not known until some time after in Peking when, through the Chinese authorities, the news of the awful deluge of water which the Province of Honan was experiencing through a break in the river forty miles west of K'ai-feng-fu reached us. Of course, "hundreds of thousands" heard the news of the terrible catastrophe by which it is supposed that millions were drowned. To the observer on the spot, the prospect is weird and appalling. It is true that the terror, the screams and groans of the drowning men, women, children, cattle and domestic animals are not now to be heard, but a great yellow surging sea of water cutting through 200 miles of country makes one realize a little of what it must have been. Upon islands, you see villages or parts of villages not wholly destroyed. On the borders are the same, slightly and you can see towns partly destroyed in vast numbers.

The wheat sown in the mud last Autumn is amounting to nothing this Spring, and the seed of the poor people was thrown away in the attempt to secure a crop. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that the poppy fields were destroyed and that the comparatively few fields of it sown this year are amounting to nothing. The poppy was a very profitable crop before, but it is hoped that this lesson of destruction will be heeded by many of its growers. The scarcity of grain also will be the temptation to manufacture whiskey much less. The millet and sorghum millet and beans sown this year, still it is uncertain. Although the water has retired from vast tracts of land it has left it hard and not easily made fertile. It will, however, recover in a year or two. This is a golden opportunity for those who would treat others as they would be treated themselves to bring relief to this terribly stricken region. No greater boon could be brought them than a pure religion dissolved by the flood with never be erected again. The people can afford to spend money on re-erecting costly temples, purchasing incense paper, making sacrifices, pilgrimages and all the other expensive matters connected with idol worship.

It is an opportunity very rare which the wise should embrace to introduce a purer Faith among a people stunned by the calamity which has befallen themselves and their gods. Good ploughs might be introduced in places where the land is perfectly level and free from stones. All manner of agricultural implements could be introduced but probably to no great extent at present. Good and improved seed could be taken to this stricken region. If you will set the ball a-rolling, the hearts of millions may be made glad by the mercy which in one way on another you may show.

NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

During 1887 there were sentenced to death by the Judicial Court of Japan 112 persons, against 166 in 1886.

A farmer, 61 years old, at Shimoyomura Akita-ken, Kumamoto-Prefecture, was attacked by cholera of a violent type on the 29th ultimo and died on the following day.

Of the total value (\$2,801,560) of raw silk, waste silk, and tea sold to foreign firms at Yokohama during last month, \$840,640 represented raw silk, \$105,200 waste silk, and \$1,855,720 tea.

During last month, the number of bodies burned in the cremation grounds of Tokyo was 828 (450 males and 378 females), of which 387 were cremated at Nippori-mura, 90 at Hagi-Shinden, 50 at Yoyogimura, 88 at Kameidomura and 1 at Kirigayamura.

It has been decided by the Government to issue yen 10, yen 5, and yen 1 convertible notes to the value of yen 5,000,000 in the course of the present year. Instructions have been given to the Osaka Mint to strike coins to that amount before the end of the year, to form a reserve for the notes.

A table recently compiled in the Japan Home Office shows that there are 36 cities and towns in Japan containing over 25,000 inhabitants. There are only four cities in the Empire having more than 100,000 inhabitants, and they are the following:

Tokyo.....1,121,883
Osaka.....661,604
Kyoto.....215,675
Nagoya.....131,492
Yokohama is credited with 89,545 inhabitants; Kobe with 80,446; Hakodate with 45,477; and Nagasaki with 38,223 inhabitants.

It is stated that the *Takachiho Kan, Nanika Kan, Fuso Kan, Takushi Kan, Kaiman Kan, and Tanri Kan*, the first-named vessel being the flagship, under the command of Rear-Admiral Ito, will leave about the end of this month on a visit to Nagasaki, Naha, Amoy, Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Kiangsu, Hankow, Chefoo, Taku, Newchwang, Langshan, Jinsen, Fusan, Gensan, and Vladivostok, and return in about five months. It is, however, not settled whether the return voyage will be made via Hokkaido from Vladivostok or by way of Liki and Tsushima. The naval authorities intended some time ago to carry out some cruise but were prevented by various circumstances, so that this will be the first visit of a Japanese squadron to foreign ports.

CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In the settlement of the difficulties of the American missionaries with the Chinese authorities, several obstacles stand in the way, which as yet fail to be removed. One is that of glaring injustice. To illustrate this we cite one fact bearing specially on the natives. As mentioned before, the land on the property concerned was impounded, notwithstanding the previous promise of the local authorities that neither be nor the foreigners should suffer, and in spite of the order of the Taotai to the Magistrate in the presence of the foreigners, "Do not annoy him." On application of the missionary to the Magistrate and Taotai upwards of six times on behalf of the imprisoned parties no satisfaction was gained. When the case was taken up by the United States Minister, a request for release was made, and apparently proved successful. On investigation we learn a few things. The six persons, whose names had been given to the Taotai as instigators of the assault on the foreigners, came forward, and prepared a deed for the land, disposing of the property already sold to the mission, to the Chinese Institution supported by the gentry and officials. The land, being threatened with starvation, yielded, and the deed was shown to the Magistrate and received his mark of approval.

The land was then released, and again he has been threatened by the same six persons who had attacked the foreigners.

Another point is that of the combination of the Governor with the head of the gentry. Before the case was ever referred to Peking, it was reported that the Governor gave the gentry to understand that if they remained firm, he would support them. During the management of the case in Peking, the Governor has continued freely with the head of the gentry, but has not seemed to grant a similar favour to the opposite side. Hearing on this it might be well to state that several years ago when the present head of the gentry was a Governor of Honan, the present Governor of Shantung was then a small official in Honan, and was recommended by the Governor of that Province for promotion. Thus the favours now given are somewhat of a compensation. Surely to overcome such a power needs more strength than the missionaries, relying on justice, possess. A third point is the low status of the Governor towards the missionaries. When the missionary who had been sent to Peking returned, it was supposed he would be able to accomplish something. Not only he represented a mission, but he came back by the request of the Minister, and it was supposed that orders to the Governor would prepare the way for respectful consideration. When the Governor came back a few days ago, said missionary sent his card to the Governor, but the Governor despite any action of powers in Peking, refused any interview, saying he had appointed the Taotai and another official. A card was sent to the Taotai, but it is plain that if anything is now done, the Governor himself must now act; and if he refuses to consult and help, nothing can be done here. The affair, being great enough to go to Peking, is surely great enough for the Governor. His non-action shows he is still helping the opposition of the gentry.

A fourth point is the weak condition of the missionaries. Having taken the case to the superior authorities of Peking, officials here purpose to act in a cool way, and do nothing, unless actually compelled. Some days ago the Governor had come down for the Governor to hurry up and settle the matters, and if the property concerned did not harm the *fung-shui*, to have it ready at once, and if it did, to make an exchange. But to all this the officials seem indifferent. As to making any compensation for the injuries and insults received, they make light of them, thus joining the rioters themselves. Though over five months ago the Minister requested that the guilty party be punished, they have not been even arrested or examined, but go marching around, glorying over their successful assault.

Some one has remarked, this may remain a mystery until all is over. Merely because it is a dangerous plan to relinquish the right, and let the guilty go free. Glaring injustice, full-blown to protect, ignoring Treaty, law, and superior orders, must not be, if possibly there is a remedy. If a missionary were a citizen of no country and had no passport, if Treaties did not tolerate Christianity and its propagation, then might he fold his hands and be slapped on both cheeks, with never an effort to find a whip of many cords. Thus far there has been no force but that of diplomacy, law, and conference, and this is right and says Affairs look gloomy for the future unless law and justice are better adhered to and respected.—N. C. Daily News.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

The Dutch have done less with their possessions in New Guinea than even in Borneo or in Sumatra. They hold 150,000 square miles of the western end of the island—about one half of the whole—and have held it since 1825 under a shadowy kind of authority from the Sultan of Tidore; but the whole of their trade does not pass through the hands of the Sultan. Germany claims 63,795 square miles of the north-east end of New Guinea, and Great Britain became possessed, three years ago, of 86,360 square miles of territory she did not badly want but which was almost forced on her by the action of the Australian colonies, which did not like the idea of having any objectionable neighbours on the borders of the great Southern Continent. Perhaps the Australian politicians were right in their exclusive notions; there is no telling. In his historical and geographical notes on British New Guinea, Mr. Bevan, whose interesting book we long ago reviewed, but regret never to have had time to review it thoroughly, as we could have wished, says the Papuan race is so called from a word denoting the inseparable characteristics of frizzy hair—but whether this so-called hair is wool peculiar to the African races or of that substantial texture which the Jemima of our school days used to be so proud of, Mr. Bevan does not say in detail. The name of New Guinea was conferred on the island by the Spanish navigators in 1546 from a fancied resemblance of its natives to those of their colony of Guiana in Africa, and he says that probably the equal area of the world is to be found so much tribal dissimilarity as in New Guinea—for colour, stature, features, habits, customs, beliefs, buildings and languages, one or all vary every few miles along the coast. It is surmised that the true Papuan is only to be found in a pure state in the interior, his chief points being blackness, shortness of stature, sloping forehead, depressed nose, and harsh form of speech; also that the coast tribes are a cross between the original and intrusive Malays, Australians and Papuans. The only clothing of the natives is a T bandage of string or bark; while the women wear a grass girdle—often dyed red, yellow, or blue—extending from the waist to the knee. The practice of tattooing is common; and commences with girls about the time of their betrothal. The women, in addition to their scanty loin covering, wear necklets of teeth and shells, and bracelets of pearl shell. Males and females alike smear their faces with cocoa-nut oil and red and yellow ochres; and for mourning purposes a preparation of early black mud, gesso, and charcoal is smeared on the face and neck. Chief among the characteristics of this new people, whom Great Britain by her apparent destiny has been called on to govern, are their energy, intelligence, marked features and great love of laughter. These latter traits are, however, sobered down by a constant watchfulness against impending attack, and a knowledge that they must either find prey or be preyed upon.

To guard against this latter contingency they build their pile houses in the water, while in the bush every village has its rock fortifications or tree dwellings, and the men are expert bushmen. The men are expert bushmen. In addition to their small dug-out for ordinary purposes, they fashion out of giant tree-stems big, sea-going canoes, propelled both by paddle and mat-sail, while both fish and wallaby are hunted in strong canoes, carefully woven from tough fibres. No inconsiderable portion of the day is spent by the men in semi-indolence—reclining on their verandahs, or whittling away at some ornament or weapon, of which they possess great variety, or in adorning a smooth surface with carvings and sketches of animal and human life, thus showing a much superior sense of form to the Australian natives. Thanks to the introduction of the steel tomahawk and to the exuberant fertility of the soil, there is abundance of food all the year round, and few indeed are the districts where want is ever known. Before the introduction of metal, the life of this people was especially

hard one, their chief difficulties being the clearing away of scrub, the cutting of timber for house-building purposes, and the hollowing out of tree-trunks for canoes. To aid them in effecting these troublesome operations, the only agents they possessed were fire and stone; the latter in the shape of green-stone chips, ground to a smooth and polished surface by weeks of patient friction against harder stones. By means of this rude axe, either with or without a wooden handle, a puncture would be made in the tree trunk, to which incision it was customary to apply a fire stick, followed by an easier chipping away of the charred timber on another application of the stone. Firestick and stone would continue to be used, turn and turn about, until the same result was effected as is now obtained at a fractional part of time and labour by means of the steel tomahawk. The introduction of this implement has indeed been a blessing to the natives, whose gardens are now, in consequence, numerous, canoes plentiful and cheap, and their social condition greatly ameliorated. By a curious irony of fate, this is the weapon which the Papuan selects to kill his white benefactor. Their daily inter-tribal murders are caused in a great measure by superstition. Their ideas about a future state are vague and shadowy; some express an opinion that after death there is no resurrection, that the body crumbles into dust, and that is the end of it. Others again believe that a long journey is taken, sometimes by land and sometimes by water, until fertile mountains or islands are reached, where the live again in peace and plenty. As with the Chinese, it is a common custom for food to be placed near the graves of the newly dead, the usual religious ceremonies being feasting and occasional cannibalism. Although, continues Mr. Bevan, the Papuan is in intelligence equal to the Malay, he will be found far harder to govern. To introduce European government into the country will be a difficult task, owing no less to the disintegration of its peoples than to its ever-differing dialects and absence of recognised laws. Owing to the above and other causes, the Dutch have hitherto failed to introduce any form of government into their portion of New Guinea, being unable, as in Java, to make every native contribute to the revenue. But the Javanese, who are not a bit superior to the Papuans, have been for ages more or less in contact with semi-civilized races; and their rajahs have despotic powers. What the Dutch have done in Java the British can never do in New Guinea, unless, instead of obstacles being put in their way, every encouragement be given to white settlers. By such means will the social wants of the natives be augmented, inter-tribal barriers broken down, and the way paved for a civilization full and free.

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the date for the reception of TENDERS for the OPIUM FARMS is postponed until THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M. Revised Conditions will appear in the *Gazette* of SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. The date for Deposit is also extended till the 27th instant, at NOON.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1888. [627]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.
VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"ARABIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 10th July, at THREE P.M. Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing. First class Fare granted as follows:—To San Francisco, and return, \$200.00. To San Francisco, and return, 350.00. To Liverpool, 125.00. To London, 330.00. To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (on *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 50 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 21st June 1888. [12]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship "BALCARRES BROOK," Captain Burgess, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-Signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. The Steamer is berthed at KOWLOON, and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 21st inst. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 28th instant or they will not be recognized.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1888. [625]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING.

the 21st June, 1888.

THIRD PERFORMANCE

AND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

WASH. NORTON'S FAMOUS

WORLD OF WONDERS.

"THE VERDICT"

of press and public.

"THE BEST COMPANY WE HAVE SEEN."

THE KING LAUGH MAKERS,

THE HARVEY BROTHERS,

IN A NEW SPECIALITY.

ACHMED ALI BEY,

HINDOO BASKET TRICK.

THE MIRACULOUS LOCKED, CORDED,

and

STRAPPED BOX MYSTERY,

as performed by Messrs. MASKELYN & COOK, London.

ACT UP TO THE MOON!

MIRTH,

MUSIC,

MAGIC.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00 Pit.....1.00

Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, under Hongkong Hotel.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M.; Performance commences at 9 O'CLOCK.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

To meet the wishes of many residents here, the Managers beg to announce that there will be an AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, the 23rd June.

For the accommodation of Ladies & Children, with a specially selected Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE:—Children and Servants.....\$0.50 Adults.....1.00 Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform.....0.50

Doors open at 3.30—Performance commences at 4 O'CLOCK. Carriages may be ordered at 6 O'CLOCK.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1888. [608]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamer

"PHRA GHOM KLAO," Captain J. Fowler, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1888. [626]

Intimations.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

10,000 WHITNEY KENNEDY'S improved WINCHESTER MUSKETS, 17 Shot, Model 1873.

Also, 10 MILLION CARTRIDGES FOR SAME.

These Muskets must possess the following advantages over the old pattern Winchester Muskets:—More simple mechanism, and quicker, cannot get out of order, all the openings must close automatically so as to prevent sand or dust entering the breech, and must be altogether stronger and safer. In outward appearance and handling they do not differ. They must fire the same Cartridge of Cal. 44.

TERMS OF CONTRACT.

The whole must arrive in Hongkong on or before the 31st January, 1889.

25 per cent of an amount of Contract can be paid into one of the local Banks (as bargain money) on signing of contract, and the balance after arrival of Muskets, and Cartridges in Hongkong, and found equal to samples which must be forwarded to the advertiser with the Tender.

All samples not approved of will be returned to senders.

Tenders, in writing, to be sent to the Under-Signed, on or before the 25th instant.

CHINESE-DEPUTY, Care of the Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [61f]

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [14]

AND R. TENNENTS ALÉ AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAK & SONS, MERCHANT NAVY, NAVY BOTTLERS, LONG FLAX, CROWN, NEWBOLD, KATKIN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [600]

THE MIKE COAL MINE.

DUNKER COALS can be supplied to the Steamer lying in the harbor or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Under-Signed.

Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [102]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' Hall, 23rd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [620]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 25th of June, 1888, at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Zetland Street—(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN)

Ex Steamship *Disconshire*, 1,000 Pieces NEW AMERICAN REPEATING RIFLES, Cal. 44—17 Shots. KENNEDY'S Latest Pattern Packed in Cases of 20 Pieces each.

Also, 1,000,000 NEW AMERICAN WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES, Cal. 44 to fit above Rifle, Packed in Tin boxes of 50 and Cases of 2,000 Pieces each.

TERMS OF SALE—The Lot or Lots with all errors of description at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer. Payment in Bank Notes at the fall of the hammer.

F. RAPP, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1888. [612]

Insurances.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in conjunction with Messrs. TURNER & Co., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

W. HEWETT & Co. [573]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL PAID UP \$333,333.33. RESERVE FUND \$247,000.00.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

**SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**

N^o. 159

Entimations

Hongkong, 21st August, 1954.

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